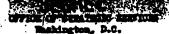
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RUMANIAN COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS

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During the first week in Movember 1944, a German Official is said to have stated that, <u>Boria Singe</u>, accompanied by Colonel Steinhäuseres, lad arrived 2 Bovember by Army High Command plane at the command post of the Army Group. He had been introduced to the Chiaf of General Staff, <u>General von Grolman</u> and then to the Commander-inchisf of the Army Group, <u>Colonel General Friessner</u> who welcomed him heartily.

During the conversations which followed, General von Grolman had laid stress on the importance of the Rumanian area to the present front of the Army Group. He had described the experiences up to the present with the Rumanian troops fighting on the Russian side and had expressed the hope that Horia Sima's visit and the projected exchange of ideas would further future close collaboration.

In this respect Boria Sima is said to have emphasized the need for a stronger concentration of fighting in various sectors of the Rumanian area and to have advocated the creation, if possible, of a central command which would insure the coordination of individual operations. He declared that under present conditions, army groups, defense positions, 65 groups and the German Volksgruppesse were operating in Rumania without coordination of activity and that this lack of coordination would destroy the desired effectiveness of operations and place the result in doubt. Sina stated that individual operations were, moreover, unsuitable by the more fact that they were followed by Russian reprisals which decreased the participating district's willingness to cooperate and seriously hindered the organization of an all-inclusive resistance movement. This could be avoided, Sima added, by the creation of a military center, associated with and similar to the already existing political center for Rumania. General von Grolman agreed to uphold this point of view.

Further conferences in the presence of the Army Group supert, considered the basic questions to be pursued for military and propagandist collaboration. In the field of propagands an effort

- Iron Guard Leader
- -- Unidentified
- *** People's Army

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would be made to effect a mutual emphage of material relating to the political and military sectors. In the future the Army Group would route all agent and prisoner information of interest to make Sina through Professor Boldanu, the Russian advisor with the Army Group Propagada Department, and from there to the office of Minister Altenburge and would, moreover, drop leaflets prepared by the Poreign Office, for example, by the affice of Minister Altenburg.

It was generally agreed that there existed a need for a humanian newspaper to receive large-scale distribution throughout the humanian area, and that the dropping of pamphlets descriptive of Russian atrocities would be useful.

Concerning military collaboration, the recruiting of volunteers from the 7,000 Rumanian prisoners made to date, was discussed. The selection was not to be made by the Germans but by some special trusted men representing Euria Sima. The secort and transport by rail would be accomplished by Army Group South. As a rule, transport would rum through the SS replacement command in Vienna to the Doellersheim Camp. Exceptions would be made in the case of Rumanian prisoners who volunteered for scouting action at the front, for sabotage and for the reporting of information. These men would remain at the disposal of the Army Group.

Bria Sima drew attention to the 5,000 Rumanian prisoners in Eugarian camps. These prisoners were to be seized and the permission of the Eugarians to be procured through the Legation or the Foreign Office. It was expected that the Eugarians would grant this permission.

Horia Sima reported further on the information he had received of afforts that had been made by the Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Rumanian Army, General Ayramesou, to establish contect with national Rumanian circles in Germany. These feelers, which national Rumanian circles in Germany. These feelers, which central Ayramesou had put out previously to his own defense delegates, as well as the information received by Boria-Sima from a woman legicumaire, had been confirmed through Lieutemant Prince Sturdsa, son-in-law and administrative officer of General Ayramesou. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army Group had given orders that all possible measures should be taken to support General Ayramesou in this projected undertaking, and his attempts to get through to the German lines with his family on 2 Sovember 1944. Corresponding preparations were being made. The meeting

. German Minister in Vienna

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between Maria Sies and Prime Startine, the sent of the Poreign Minister, had been fixed for 4 Bovenhor 1964.

The results of Boria Sime's visit were said to have expected expectations. The conversations had gone beyond the previously planned compass, touched upon questions of nutual Enterest and had been valuable for their stimulating effect on both sides. Following a neal with the Chief of the General Staff, Horia Sime had been taken by our to inspect various humanian prisoner of war camps in the Lake Balaton area. He was to fly beak to Vienna 4 Rovember 1944.

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